

THE DAILY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER, Editor.

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SWORN STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION.  
For the week ending Nov. 1, 1890, was as follows:

Sunday, Oct. 26, 1890	23,190
Monday, Oct. 27, 1890	20,211
Tuesday, Oct. 28, 1890	20,000
Wednesday, Oct. 29, 1890	20,000
Thursday, Oct. 30, 1890	20,000
Friday, Oct. 31, 1890	20,000
Saturday, Nov. 1, 1890	20,248

Average, 20,550

Sworn to before me and attested in my presence this 1st day of November, A. D. 1890.

N. F. FEIL, Notary Public.

State of Nebraska, County of Douglas, ss.

George B. Tschick, being duly sworn, deposes and says that the actual average daily circulation of THE DAILY BEE for the month of November, 1890, was as follows:

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"I am tired of hearing about laws made for the benefit of men who work in shops."

—W. J. BRYAN.

FLORISSING guns is the most flourishing business in the Oklahoma legislature.

OMAHA proposes to have a free and fair election. Non-resident mercenaries must keep their hands off.

DOUGLAS county taxpayers should see to it that the democratic incompetents are kept out of the county board.

McKEIGHAN's campaign shield is an unattractive judgment, adorned with a corker rampant and a jug couchant.

NEBRASKA should send three republican ambassadors to the court of the republican administration at Washington.

THE courts are now dispensing original packages of decisions as varied in quality as the drug store product in Kansas.

MR. POWERS tried preaching, lawing, and farming, and failed in each. His collapse as an office-seeker is even more pronounced.

IF IT be true that the tariff question is really too deep for anybody to fathom, then a great many thousands of American patriots are being drowned in it this fall.

HAD Mr. Kern repudiated the support of Mr. Hitchcock earlier in the campaign, his chances of capturing a few thousand votes would have been materially improved.

IN THE light of his confession in Nebraska City, it is evident Dr. Paine is running in the interest of his favorite drug store and the fees arising from prescriptions of spirits frument.

THE most distressing feature of the campaign is the persistent opposition of the people of Omaha to even a shadow of fraud in registration. The consequent distress in the free whisky wigman is almost unbearable.

AS MIGHT have been expected the activity displayed by Governor Hill forced Cleveland to offer a few words of encouragement to the leaders of the democratic forlorn hope. Grover is determined to keep his name before the public.

THE commercial review for October is the most eloquent argument yet fashioned for republican success. Increased business, greater activity, and decreased failures emphasize the wisdom of republican legislation in behalf of American commerce and industry.

THE democratic party has never been friendly to the interests of the union soldiers. Democracy is the same in Nebraska as it is elsewhere. The security of the veterans is in adhering to the past and can be depended upon to do so in the future.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND vetoed more pension bills than the combined vetoes of all measures by his predecessors, and the democratic party approved his course in this respect. Old soldiers should seriously reflect upon this fact before casting a vote that will help the democracy to win in Nebraska.

MR. ST. JOHN has taken a contract to roast Mr. Rosewater at amendment headquarters. That place holds only about seven hundred people. Let him put in his appearance at the Coliseum this afternoon and meet in open debate the man whom he is advertised to roast. Then it will be left for the audience to decide which of the two shall have received the finest roasting.

A MAN'S opinion honestly maintained is entitled to respect. But when an atrocious champion of any cause maligns an opponent, imputes dishonest motives to an adversary, stoops to falsehood and slander and employs sneaks and thieves to accomplish his purpose, he becomes a menace to society and public order. Such men are to be found right here in Omaha, brazenly parading as superior beings. Their disguises are too transparent to deceive the public.

LOOK OUT FOR ROBBERS.

At every election the most startling reports are circulated by designing parties with a view to stampeding the voters. It would be a miracle if the election next Tuesday should pass off without the usual number of robbards. Republicans should be on their guard and pay no attention to them.

The cunning prohibition managers who have been so industrious and ingenious in circulating forged letters and false reports are preparing a bomb by which they expect to create a revolt among anti-prohibition republicans next Tuesday in the rural districts of the state.

THE BEE is reliably informed that bogus dispatches are to be sent from Omaha to leading republicans all over the state and to the chairmen of the various county committees over the signature of Brad D. Slaughter or Walter Seely to the effect that Omaha is voting solid for Boyd and asking them to retaliate by voting for prohibition. Other bogus telegrams are to be sent out on election day asking republicans in the various cities and towns to hold back their votes until afternoon so that they may be able to offset the Omaha vote.

On the face of it this scheme bears the earmarks of third party prohibitionists who are more anxious to defeat the republican party than they are to carry prohibition.

Every republican who is familiar with political tactics knows that it is very risky to hold back votes on election day, and few of this class will be so idiotic as to pay the slightest attention to such telegrams or letters purporting to be signed by members of the state committee or any leading republicans. It is easy to procure blank letter heads and envelopes for the gang of scoundrels who have been imported by the prohibitionists.

The only safe way for republicans is to vote early and poll all the votes they can up to sundown.

SHALL IT BE PROGRESS OR DECLINE?

This is the paramount question involved in the prohibition contest. The growth of Nebraska under existing conditions has been almost unparalleled. During the last ten years her population increased nearly one hundred and thirty-four per cent, while the increase of property values was much greater. In 1880 the number of farms was sixty-three thousand, embracing five and a half million acres and valued at one hundred and five million dollars. Undoubtedly the number of farms has more than doubled in the last ten years and their aggregate value at least trebled. The growth of cities and towns has been very rapid, and their progress has been sound and substantial. Few other states have had so great an advance in all the conditions of material prosperity, and but few show a larger percentage of gain in population during the last decade.

What is the record of the adjoining and competing states of Iowa and Kansas. The statement of the census office shows that the population of Iowa increased in the ten years from 1880 to 1890 seventeen and thirty-six hundredths per cent, and during the last half of that period only eight and seven-tenths per cent, less than normal, thus showing that more people left the state during the five years than went into it. As a necessary consequence there has been little, if any increase in the aggregate value of property, and it is an unquestionable fact that in most of the cities and towns of Iowa property is rated at a lower market value than it was five years ago. The increase of the population of Kansas during the last ten years is stated by the census office to have been forty-two and ninety-one hundredths per cent, but the same authority shows that for the last three years the state has been steadily losing population. The highest point reached, according to the state census, was in 1888, when the population was stated to be one million five hundred and eighteen thousand. The state enumeration of the next year showed a loss of fifty-four thousand, and according to the federal census the loss of population in two years was ninety-five thousand. The towns as well as the rural districts suffered from this loss, and the effect everywhere was to diminish the value of property.

There can be but one logical deduction from these strongly contrasting facts. They are conclusive evidence of the blighting effect of prohibition, and must be so regarded by all whose common sense is not blunted by a headless fanaticism. What reason can be urged why Nebraska would not suffer from prohibition as Iowa and Kansas have suffered? The three states are practically alike in their conditions. They are essentially agricultural states, and a policy that would have a disastrous effect upon the interests of one would surely have a like result with others. But the inevitable consequences of inflicting prohibition on Nebraska are not left to conjecture. They are clearly foreshadowed. There is not a city in the state that would not lose business and capital within thirty days after the adoption of the prohibitory amendment. Hundreds of merchants throughout the state are prepared to move out as soon as possible if prohibition carries. Millions of capital are awaiting investment in the state if the people reject prohibition will go where profitable opportunities invite it in the farther west if that destructive policy is fastened on Nebraska. Contemplated enterprises which would give remunerative employment to labor, increase the demand for the products of our farms, and enlarge the volume of money among all the people, will be abandoned. Our schools will be deprived of a revenue that must be made up by taxation, or the education of our children suffer. There being no longer a demand for property its value must decline, and in city and country higher taxes and property depreciation will go hand-in-hand. Depression and

disaster are the inevitable concomitants of the prohibition policy.

The defeat of that policy assures the continued progress and prosperity of Nebraska. Her cities and towns will grow more rapidly than ever before. With enlarged markets for her products her farms will increase in value. Capital and enterprise will seek the opportunities she can offer. New people will come in to increase her industrial and financial resources, and every department of activity will receive fresh impulse and vigor. Moving forward on sure and legitimate lines of progress, Nebraska in a few years will have passed Kansas and overtaken Iowa in population, and gone far beyond either in wealth and the general prosperity of her people.

No citizen sincerely concerned for the material welfare of the state, and whose reason is not under the control of a fanatical prejudice, can doubt that his course should be in the present crisis. He will vote to continue the policy under which Nebraska's remarkable progress has been achieved and to defeat the system that has been a ruinous experiment to her neighboring states.

AN APPEAL TO WORKINGMEN.

An opportunity, such as rarely occurs, will be furnished to the workingmen of this congressional district to show their appreciation of a faithful representative. It will be an instance of lack of appreciation if not ingratitude, should the workingmen of Omaha, Lincoln, Plattsmouth and other cities of this district, fail to stand as one man for the reelection of W. J. Connell, who, more than any other representative in the present congress, has battled in their behalf.

It is said that a prophet is not without honor save in his own country. This may true of Mr. Connell, but if the workingmen of this district fail to rally for him and to support him, it will be proof positive that they do not appreciate services which have been universally recognized by the labor organizations of other states. For his efficient and faithful services, Mr. Connell has been endorsed by nearly every trades assembly, both east and west.

The Journal of the Knights of Labor is outspoken in his behalf, and places his name at the head of the list of the representatives in congress most entitled to the support of workingmen. He is also endorsed by the legislative committees at Washington of the Knights of Labor and of the American Federation of Labor. In addition, he is recommended to the workingmen of this district by the grand master workman of the state of Nebraska.

Workingmen of the First congressional district, do your duty and show your appreciation of faithful and efficient services by voting and working on election day for W. J. Connell.

THE OUTLOOK IN OTHER STATES.

There is scarcely a state in the union where the returns of next Tuesday's election will not be awaited with unusual interest for peculiar and local reasons. It is to be regretted that the presence of absorbing local issues will prevent anything like a fair expression of the country on the national issues which, in the last six weeks, have been forced into the canvass.

Pennsylvania, for instance, has a nominal republican majority of eighty thousand, yet it would not be strange if Pattison were elected governor this year, as he was in 1892, on personal and state issues that have divided the republicans. Such an event would have no national significance, any more than a landslide in Wisconsin on the school question, or in South Carolina or Georgia on the new problems that the alliance movement has thrown to the front. There are similar peculiar conditions in Massachusetts, New York and throughout the south and west. It is an "off" year to an unusual degree, and yet there are national questions to be passed upon that would make the contest nearly as interesting as a presidential year if the local questions were out of the way.

The outlook in the other states, like the outlook in Nebraska, is decidedly mixed. It is altogether likely that each party will find ground for encouragement in the returns from the various sections, and that neither will be able to say that it has been "vindicated" by the returns as a whole. That satisfaction will be deferred to 1892, when the parties will be arrayed against each other on national questions and when decisive results may be expected.

HOW IT BLIGHTS THE PARTY.

There is one thing which prohibition does prohibit. It prohibits old-time republican majorities in every western state where it becomes a law.

The republicans of Nebraska should gravely consider the perilous position to which their party has been brought today by the fanaticism of prohibition. They should look at Iowa, Kansas and the Dakotas, and then prepare to bury in a deep grave the element of discord that has given the democracy chances of success in states overwhelmingly republican on legitimate party issues.

Horace Boies, a democrat sits in the executive chair of Iowa. That state gave President Harrison a plurality of nearly thirty-two thousand in 1888. Exactly one year later it elected the present democratic governor by only six thousand plurality. Senator Allison, Iowa's favorite son, had a narrow escape from defeat for re-election in a legislature that was barely republican on joint ballot.

But that is not all. Iowa had formerly a reliable republican majority of from sixty thousand to eighty thousand. It is still to be depended upon to return a republican electoral vote in presidential years, but the party supremacy in state affairs has been blighted almost beyond hope by pestilential prohibition. Behold this state of declining republican pluralities in the state across the river:

1880, republican plurality	75,000
1884, republican plurality	65,000
1888, republican plurality	32,000
1892, republican plurality	6,000
1896, republican plurality	10,000
1898, republican plurality	6,000

Prohibition has not stopped even modified nor regulated the sale of liquor in Iowa. The traffic flourishes in defiance of law and decency. But prohibition, in a few brief years, has torn into shreds the splendid fabric of republicanism that has withstood all other storms. On state questions Iowa is today democratic, and getting more so every year. The same forces have worked the same disaster in Kansas and are tending in the same direction in the Dakotas.

Already the republican majority of Nebraska begins to weaken under the influence of the same poison. If it disappears altogether next Tuesday it will be due to the operation of the causes that have blighted it elsewhere. It rests with the thinking members of the party to say how far the disease shall spread and how long it shall endure.

Prohibition has everywhere and always been the fatal enemy of the republican party. It owes to the republicans all the progressive temperance legislation ever enacted in any state, but it has invariably turned to smite the hand that had helped it up. It has brought the party in the west to the perilous edge of disaster. It defeated James G. Blaine in 1884. It has done its best to deliver the electoral votes of all doubtful states to the enemies of temperance and republicanism in every presidential year since the war. If it succeeds in Nebraska this year it will make a wide breach in the republican ranks and give the democrats the confidence of success hereafter.

The republicans of Nebraska owe it to themselves and the party throughout the union to strike down this nightmare of fanaticism at the polls next Tuesday. Let this triple menace to the supremacy of the party, the peace of the people and the prosperity of the state go down with the condemnation of the republican masses stamped upon it.

REGISTER EARLY.

Registration having been completed as far as practicable under the law, all efforts must be directed toward bringing out a full vote. The determination of business men, manufacturers and all employees of labor to suspend business on Tuesday leaves no excuse for delay in voting, and every voter who can possibly do so should discharge that duty in the forenoon.

Notwithstanding the great increase in polling districts, the average number of voters to each far exceeds the four hundred basis. The average is over six hundred. In many instances the registration lists show over nine hundred votes to a poll. In every instance where the number of voters exceed six hundred an average of one ballot a minute must be cast. Under ordinary circumstances this number could easily be exceeded, but the cumbersome system of registration, the delay in finding names and the obstructions which may be legally attempted makes it imperative that every voter who can possibly do so should go to the polls in the forenoon.

The experience of past elections is a warning to citizens to be on the ground early. No matter how diligent the judges and clerks may be, they cannot materially expedite the work during the rush which invariably happens during the closing hours. To avoid the grave danger of disfranchising hundreds, if not thousands, of voters, a systematic effort should be made to poll the largest possible number of votes during the forenoon.

The vital issues at stake are sufficient to spur every voter to action. The haste of prohibition workers relies on delay, obstruction and challenges to partially defeat the will of the people. Every vote lost is half a vote for the enemies of liberty and progress. The line of voters should be formed at the opening of the polls and maintained until the last blow is struck for the growth and prosperity of Omaha and Nebraska.

GOING HOME TO VOTE.

A democratic contemporary makes much of the fact that the trains out of Washington are loaded with republican office-holders going home to vote, and that President Harrison is about to leave for Indiana, bent on the same nefarious errand.

What of it? There is nothing in the constitution of the United States that forbids an officeholder from voting on election day. On the contrary, it is to be expected that he at least will have patriotism enough to exercise the right and duty of citizenship. As to Mr. Harrison, he sets an excellent example for the rest of his countrymen, especially for that large class of business men which complains that it has not time to vote. Furthermore, it is an inspiring sight to see the president of the United States go to the polls and cast his ballot like any other American sovereign.

By all means let the officeholders go home and vote and let them be accompanied by every other man who enjoys the privilege. Let everybody get in his little ballot next Tuesday.

A SUGGESTION FOR BARTHOLOMEW.

M. Bartholdi, to whose generosity and genius the American people already owe many obligations, has written to the world's fair directors to say that he is willing to compose for that event "a grand piece which would be a glory to the United States," and "join his name with the memorable anniversary."

Bartholdi says in his letter that his idea would be to represent the triumph of Illinois in its agricultural and industrial productions. The people of this country will ever glow with delight the news of Bartholdi's intention to add a new and distinctively American product of his genius to the attraction of the coming exposition. Already held in admiration and esteem for his grand gift of "Liberty Enlightening the World," this new evidence of his devotion will raise him still higher as the successor of Lafayette in the affections of the American people.

But would not his theme and his work gain in dignity and interest if the subject were broadened? Instead of "The Triumph of Illinois," let it be "The Triumph of the West." Chicago could appropriately be represented as the metropolis of the section and Illinois as the metropolis of the nation. By making this change the scope of the cultor would be enlarged and at least half the continent would feel that the work of art was directly associated with its

own history and achievements. Viewed from any standpoint, the sculptor, the piece and the country would gain by making the subject of commemoration the triumph of the west in all the arts of civilization.

That would be a subject that could not fail to inspire the great Frenchman to produce a work that will live long after the millions who will look upon the world's fair have passed away.

THE arrest of an imported lieutenant in Omaha for a crime committed in Canada is one of the most important events of the prohibition campaign. It adds to the mountain of proof that the sole object of the gang of hirelings turned loose on the state to tell the people how to govern themselves is to divide the bootie gathered by confidence men from the credulous of the country. They have nothing in common with our people, and while preaching about morals their character and careers make them unfit to associate with reputable people. The revelations of Defaulter Yardly are astounding, and show clearly that the supporters of the so-called "moral issue" had conspired not only to violate law, but to perpetrate the greatest outrage on American citizens—to steal the registration lists and prevent an honest election. The fact that Yardly was a non-resident and a drinking man made his services all the more desirable. "You are just the man we want. You must get the names of voters in the different wards and steal the lists if possible." These were the infamous instructions given the Canadian defaulter. "Steal the lists if possible." "We must win by fair means or foul." The confession of Yardly confirms what THE BEE has repeatedly shown, that the mercenaries turned loose in this city and state will stop at no means to prevent a fair and free election and an honest count. It behooves every loyal citizen to be on his guard and use every means to circumvent the conspiracies hatched in the prohibition camp.

The attempt of noisy leaders to deliver the vote of workingmen to the independent ticket finds little encouragement. Workingmen do not propose to support for office men whose principles are diametrically opposed to the interests of organized labor. In state and local politics they have nothing in common. This fact was forcibly illustrated by Powers in his opening speech in this city. When asked to state his position on the eight-hour question, he declared in favor of eight hours—eight in the forenoon and eight in the afternoon. On all other questions that directly concern the welfare of the working classes, Powers and his followers are non-committal or avowed enemies. No amount of sophistry or assertion can convince an intelligent workingman that a vote for Powers is a vote for the fundamental principles of organized labor. If the independent managers were sincere, they would have given workingmen representation on the ticket. The whole movement to inveigle workingmen into the Burrows nest was engineered by self-seekers and ambitious nobodies craving for political notoriety.

In many towns of the state the prohibitionists insist on closing the schools on election day so that they can join the women that propose to electioneer for prohibition. This is a most remarkable proceeding. The people of the state and in each county are paying taxes to educate their children and they expect the children to profit by every day's schooling that can possibly be given for this money. To keep a child out of school for a single day is not only an imposition upon the taxpayer, but it robs the children of that which no one can restore to them—their time, when every hour is precious in storing up knowledge. This is not all. The attempt to make use of children as ticket peddlers is demoralizing and liable to result injuriously to the children in case of any trouble in the neighborhood of the polls.

THE present delegation in congress from Nebraska is united and harmonious. Mr. Connell is one of its most effective and hard working members. It is now in a position to do better work in the future than in the past. It would be a great mistake and a positive injury to this congressional district to now make a change. Mr. Bryan is a young man. He can afford to wait. So say many democrats as well as republicans.

Still Explaining.

Several democrats went up to see Bryan chew Council up and they have been busy ever since explaining how it happened.

It Takes Work.

Bryan can paint pretty pictures with his mouth, but as Mr. Connell says, it requires something besides pretty talk for one to be successful in congress.

He is the Railroad Man.

Will the farmers who have hopes of securing anything from congress in the way of cheaper railroad rates vote for W. J. Bryan? The democratic candidate is of the Missouri Pacific firm of attorneys in Lincoln of Talbot & Bryan, and he has worked and is working and will work for the railroads.

A Very Timely Warning.

The democrats will have accomplished their ends when men in the alliance of their own political faith go to the polls and vote the democratic ticket, and the republican members come out and vote for Powers and McKelighan. That is the game and we warn every honest republican farmer to watch out for it and not be deceived.

A Political Turf Coat.

Mr. Bryan can easily change his political spots. In Lincoln he has delivered several temperance talks to the convicts in the state penitentiary and at various places. In the First, Second and Third wards of Omaha and in other places he says he is an anti-prohibitionist. Mr. Bryan can easily change from side to side to suit the people to whom he is talking.

An Ovation to Mr. Rosewater.

The anti-prohibition rally at Creighton last evening was the most successful meeting ever held in Knox county during the year. The illustrious guest of the Omaha Bee, Hon. Edward Rosewater, received an ovation from the people of Knox county that must ever remain

a green spot in the memory of the recipient. Captain Logan presided. The opera house was crowded with the best people from every neighborhood in Knox county, representing every shade of political opinion to hear the distinguished champion of personal liberty.

A Problem for Taxpayers.

The Iowa Capital, says there are 300 open saloons running in Cedar Rapids. Well, what of it? Ottumwa Democrat. We refer the conundrum of the Ottumwa Democrat to the long suffering citizens and taxpayers of Cedar Rapids.

Not Ready for Gabriel's Trump.

A fearful state of things exists in Nebraska at the present time. Ministers of the gospel have very generally quit their ministry for common gossip and politics, the churches have done likewise, and prohibition is the general theme. If Gabriel's trumpet should sound it would find them generally taking refuge instead of preaching the gospel of Christ. Gentlemen, go back to your calling, let politics and political questions alone, and have larger congregations. If you don't mean to follow your calling strictly, you had better quit it entirely.

IN THE POLITICAL SWIM.

When Allen Root "withdrews" from the "race" the vacuum will not be large. The friends of young Mr. Bryan place too much reliance on his gift of gab. He is as effervescent as a bottle of soda pop, but is utterly lacking in other essential qualifications.

Mr. Bryan is a "young man of varied accomplishments." He runs a Sunday school at Lincoln, preaches at Wesleyan Water and announces prohibition at Omaha. As a member of the Young Men's Christian association he lectures on morality, but as a candidate for office favors anything that will bring him votes.

Mr. Bryan only adds insult to injury by his attempted explanation of his Weeping Water speech against workingmen. He does not pretend to deny the statement that he was "tired of hearing about laws in favor of men who work in shops," but bases his opposition to such laws on constitutional grounds. He regards laws in the interest of capital as proper but thinks that laws for the benefit of workingmen should be opposed as being class legislation.

Great efforts are being made by Van Camp to get Irish-Americans to stand by him, but Mr. Van Camp's former record would hardly justify them in leaving their own party for a man who has notoriously served in the Canadian militia against the Irish Fenian movement. Several citizens of Omaha have assured THE BEE that he was a lieutenant in the Dominion militia at the time of the Fenian outbreak, and that he marched to Ridgeway to resist General O'Neill's invasion.

Of course Mr. Van Camp will claim that he had enlisted prior to the invasion he had to serve, but as he was well aware of the impending struggle and the efforts of the Fenians to reduce Ireland and regain her independence it does look like he has no claim for the support of Irish republicans.

HIGH LICENSES FREE WHISKY.

Was John W. Yardley the advance agent of the army of tramps, spies and thugs that are looking toward Nebraska with longing eyes and empty pockets?

Des Moines' searching constables, the Pierces, the Pottosos, the Hamiltons and the Mercers are very similar in character and daring to the scoundrel Yardley.

Kansas may have prospered to an extent under prohibition, but not to the extent it would under license laws. That fact is admitted by all classes of business men.

The Yardley's of the world are hoping for pastures green in prohibition states, and the fanatics of Nebraska are looking for the Yardleys. Will Nebraska offer them a field of fees to harvest?

Any Iowa justice of the peace may appoint whomever he pleases to search the premises of whomever the justice or appointee may designate, and the people of Nebraska in favor of such laws.

There are counties in Pennsylvania that wish and do have prohibition, but the people of the counties are obliged to vote an increase in their taxes of 30 or 40 per cent to enforce what they have of it.

Pools will learn by experience, but a prohibition fanatic will not have the people of Nebraska profit by the experience of the people of Kansas and Iowa with prohibition laws. They are worse than imbeciles.

Frank Pierce, Des Moines' pioneer prohibition searcher and spy, has twice been convicted of perjury. Prohibition's pioneer spy in Omaha, John W. Yardley, is already in the toils of the law for his violation.

Ninety per cent of the voters in Iowa who supported and worked for the prohibition amendment in 1892 would this fall vote and work against it if it were before the people for adoption, and Nebraska prohibitionists know it.

In the face of unimpeachable evidence as to the utter failure of the prohibition laws of Iowa and the harmful results arising from them, the fanatics of Nebraska are laboring hard to load the incubus upon the people of this state.

In case the prohibitory amendment is carried next Tuesday the state will soon be overrun by such vagabond spies and tramp criminals as John W. Yardley, in search of something to do for the "highest moral sentiment of the age."

From 1870 to 1890 Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont increased their population barely four per cent square mile. During the same period the increase in Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut was nine times as great.

LITERARY TOPICS.

The development of the paper-covered novel is one of the interesting literary studies of the day. No longer ago than when men thirty were boys in their teens the paper cover was the badge of blood and thunder literature. No author of any note would send out a story in that form. No person of respectability would read it, except on the sly. The dime novel and the offering of a nickel novel, still flourish in that form, but paper-covered literature has in the last few years changed its character completely. Now we have first editions of novels by noted authors appearing simultaneously in paper and cloth. We have reprints of all the famous books of fiction, history and biography in this form. And we have great publishing houses devoting all their time and capital to the production of books in paper covers that will challenge the eye in the trains and on the book stalls. Some of the products of these houses more than rival in elegance, illustration and literary merit the average cloth-covered book of a few years ago. Unfortunately the inside of the modern paper-covered novel is not always to be judged by its outside. The character of the material is frequently enclosed in the brightest and most alluring of covers. In spite of this, however, and of the further fact that the weekly output of paper-covered books amounts to a flood, the present quality of this class of literature represents an enormous advance over the books of our youth, and the change has come about through the more general demand for good books in cheap form and by the aid of invention and competition. It is a hopeful sign of the progress of the world.

The "Lectures of Discoverers of America," by Mrs. John B. Shipley, comes in time to throw a chill over the Columbian exposition, but it will hardly be a cold one. The book is a valuable and interesting study of the life of the discoverers of America. It is written with an enthusiasm that does not hesitate to severely criticize Columbus. Suppose the claim of Norse priority to be established, it would not detract from the fame of the Spanish explorer. It is to his courage and sacrifice that the world owes the development of the western hemisphere. "Stanley" would have prepared the book to meet the demands for a more direct history suitable for use in grammar schools. While he has sacrificed Sanderson's illustrations of the great days of Gordon, Junken and the Mahdi. It is well illustrated with pictures and maps, is printed in large type on good paper and is a good sample of the new class of books. The publisher, has done for the readers of good books. The book contains 210 pages and is sold for 50 cents.

"The World's History, Ancient, Medieval and Modern," by Edgar Sanderson, has been revised and condensed by John Hardman, who deserves a great deal of credit for the clever manner in which he has prepared the work to meet the demands for a more direct history suitable for use in grammar schools. While he has sacrificed Sanderson's illustrations of the great days of Gordon, Junken and the Mahdi. It is well illustrated with pictures and maps, is printed in large type on good paper and is a good sample of the new class of books. The publisher, has done for the readers of good books. The book contains 210 pages and is sold for 50 cents.

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